

JAMES MILTON RACER,

Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second-class mail matter.

## THE CITIZEN.

Sixteen Departments.  
Eight Pages.

VOL. V.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

One dollar a year.

NO. 34

## IDEAS.

Our wills determine our work.  
Spiritual strength is the secret of all strength.

The breadth of our influence depends on the depth of our earnestness.

It's no use for a man to pray to his Father so long as he preys on his brother.—*Ram's Horn*.

## TAKE NOTICE.

The regular weekly article on "Eastern Kentucky at the World's Fair" is crowded out this week by other important matter but will be resumed next week. Locals will be found on last page this week instead of page 6 as usual.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Mexico has issued a decree forbidding any persons bearing firearms to cross the border of the country.

The feeling prevails in London, England, and Tokio, Japan, that war between Russia and Japan cannot be averted. The intimation that Japan broke off the negotiations without waiting for the delivery of the Russian reply is now admitted to be correct, and has occasioned no little surprise as it is a step little short of a declaration of war.

LATER—Japan began war Monday at midnight by attacking the Russian fleet in Port Arthur. Two Russian battleships were damaged and a cruiser sunk.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

General business throughout the middle West is said to be better than for many months.

The Democratic Senators have agreed to permit an early vote on the Panama canal treaty.

Three thousand Chicago school teachers have been given an increase of \$60 a year in their salaries.

The National Senate passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill by a vote which left in the bill the provision for a loan of \$4,600,000 for the St. Louis Exposition.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to recommend the appropriation of \$96,000,000 for the navy, increasing the marines and authorizing the construction of one new battleship and two armored cruisers.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has notified national bank depositories holding special Government deposits that they may be called on within the next ten days to pay \$30,000,000, in order to meet the demands of the purchase of the Panama canal.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Baltimore, Md., began at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and continued 28 hours before it could be gotten under control, and even then it required the combined efforts of the fire departments of Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and New York to accomplish it. Two square miles was burned over and the loss is put at over \$100,000,000.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

After being out ten minutes the coroner's jury charged William Neal with the "wilful and premeditated murder" of James K. Shrader at the Capitol hotel in Louisville.

The President appointed Maj. A. T. Wood, of Mt. Sterling, Pensius Agent at Louisville. The appointment of Maj. Wood is considered a Verke triumph by the Democrats.

The Bradley Bill, requiring the registration of all voters in towns from the first to the sixth class, inclusive, passed the State Senate and is now ready for the Governor's signature.

Bloodhounds are said to be hot on the trail of the murderer of Night Operator Rucker at Danville, followed by a large posse of officers and citizens. Gov. Beckham has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

The Kentucky Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis World's Fair) will be fittingly dedicated on Saturday of this week, February. The State Legislature in response to an invitation will attend in a body, headed by Gov. Beckham. The dedicatory exercises will embrace a welcome address by President Francis, himself a transplanted Colonel; the tender of the building by President A. Y. Ford, of the Exhibit Association, to Governor Beckham and his acceptance of same.

The True Story  
OF THE EFFORTS TO SAVE  
BEREA.

man, and all the more in his time of need. I could give my life—what is left of it—to building up a great colored school here near the grave of Brother Fee."

The President has been in full health for some time, and Mrs. Frost accompanied him to Frankfort, returning in the small hours of Tuesday morning. On Tuesday Rev. Thompson and the evangelist, who was conducting meetings in the Tabernacle, called on President Frost and said that there was so much curiosity and interest over the bill that they thought they could have a better meeting at night if the President would give a report of his mission to Frankfort before the sermon. Later, when newspapers arrived with reports of the hearing at Frankfort, there was surprise and indignation to see that citizens of Berea were reported as present at the hearing and representing people who opposed the bill as being in its favor. Aspernians were also cast upon the management of the College. President Frost's effort, therefore, in his remarks in the Tabernacle, was to allay excitement, and contradict rumors that the bill had already passed, etc.

He began by saying that in politics men often feel compelled to act not according to their own best judgment but in such a way as to satisfy the rougher element among their supporters. In Frankfort he had been told that some men would not dare to vote against the bill for fear of offending some of their supporters.

The Committee had treated the opponents of the bill with entire courtesy, but had done a very unusual thing in having no public hearing, but meeting those in favor of the bill first by themselves in private. Consequently the opponents of the bill were embarrassed in not knowing till afterwards what had been said.

According to the newspaper reports Mr. McChesney had represented the College as a lawbreaker, whereas the opponents of the bill could have shown that the statutes he quoted applied only to schools drawing revenue from the State. Moreover, men were quoted as favoring the bill whose own names were on the remonstrance in the hands of President Frost. And furthermore, according to the reports now published, the Committee had been told that there had been failures in College management—things "hushed up,"—and the friends of the College had had no opportunity to hear or answer these insinuations which were more damaging than direct accusations.

President Frost stated that his part had been to answer a few questions, and read the Remonstrance of the officers of the school, which was as follows:

## A REMONSTRANCE

To the Educational Committee of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned officers and teachers of Berea College respectfully present this earnest remonstrance against the recommendation or passage of Housebill No. 25.

This Institution, the only one in the State that is affected by this bill, has been in existence for 48 years, and has operated under its present charter, lately renewed, since 1865. During this long period it has been engaged in an educational and Christian work (wholly benevolent and unsectarian), and has gathered friends and students and accumulated considerable properties. These funds were given, many of them with the express provision, and nearly all with the implied understanding, that, in the words of the charter, the privileges of the institution were to be open "to all young people of good moral character."

This simple provision, which is the same as that of the oldest and strongest schools in America, and all the educational institutions of the Christian world excepting those of the former slave states,—this simple provision has been carried out in no spirit of condemnation for schools which do differently, and with no compulsion for its students to associate personally with those distasteful to them. We make this statement with emphasis, as contrary statements have often found currency.

The people who have known Berea have heartily approved it—even

(Continued on Page 6.)

that it should be unlawful for any person, corporation or association to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of the white and negro races are both received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall maintain any college, school, or institution, shall be fined \$1,000, and any person or corporation who may be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined \$100 for each day they shall continue to maintain, college or institution, after such conviction.

2. That any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution, when members of both races are received as pupils for instruction, shall be guilty of operating and maintaining same, and fined as provided in the first section.

3. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school or institution where negroes are received as pupils or receive instruction, and shall be unlawful for any negro or colored person to attend any school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction. Any person so offending shall be fined \$10 for each day he attends such institution or school.

Such bill, if passed, becomes effective in 90 days from the end of the 90 day session of the Kentucky Legislature.

News of this bill reached Berea on the 13th, and the next morning at College Prayers Pres. Frost read a brief paper to the students, relating to the history of the institution, its principles, and the gradual demonstration which it has given that no harm comes from treating each human being according to his personal character, without regard to the race to which he may belong. "We have never claimed that it was best to have white and colored children mingled in the public schools of Kentucky. We have never denounced schools which bar out the Negro. But for Berea, under the Christian safeguards which exist here, we have seen that it was a good arrangement for both races, and a benefit to the State." A "straw vote" was taken, first by the colored students, and then by the white, which stood practically unanimously in favor of the present arrangements.

In this connection it may be well to quote the two by-laws of the original charter, which defined Berea's position:

"This College shall be under an influence of Christian, moral, and social, opposed to secession, disunion, caste, and every other wrong and evil."

"The object of this College shall be to furnish persons for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character."

For some days all was quiet, and when it was learned that the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and would be seriously considered, Sec. Gamble went to Frankfort to consult the members from Madison County—Hon. C. F. Burnam (R) in Senate, and Hon. R. W. Miller (D) in House. On his return it was decided that Pres. Frost should attend the first hearing, set for Monday, Feb. 1st.

On Sunday night, Jan. 31, at College Prayers, the President gave a brief address, saying he was starting for Frankfort and desired the prayers of all friends of the institution. The impression was said to exist in some quarters that President Frost and some members of the present Faculty would be willing to allow such a bill to pass and thus have the colored element eliminated from the school.

This, it was said, would relieve the school of some ridicule now heaped upon it, and improve still further the business interests of the town. The President stated with emphasis that this impression was wrong. He regretted to hear that one or two business men had been sold to be writing letters in favor of this bill with the thought of increasing their business gains by depriving the Negro of his rights in Berea. "I am humiliated that any man could misunderstand my own position. Should this bill pass, which it will not, and the Trustees of Berea College consent to wrong the Negro, which they will not, I for one should stand by the colored

people who have known Berea have heartily approved it—even

that it should be unlawful for any person, corporation or association to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of the white and negro races are both received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall maintain any college, school, or institution, shall be fined \$1,000, and any person or corporation who may be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined \$100 for each day they shall continue to maintain, college or institution, after such conviction.

2. That any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution, when members of both races are received as pupils for instruction, shall be guilty of operating and maintaining same, and fined as provided in the first section.

3. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school or institution where negroes are received as pupils or receive instruction, and shall be unlawful for any negro or colored person to attend any school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction. Any person so offending shall be fined \$10 for each day he attends such institution or school.

Such bill, if passed, becomes effective in 90 days from the end of the 90 day session of the Kentucky Legislature.

News of this bill reached Berea on the 13th, and the next morning at College Prayers Pres. Frost read a brief paper to the students, relating to the history of the institution, its principles, and the gradual demonstration which it has given that no harm comes from treating each human being according to his personal character, without regard to the race to which he may belong. "We have never claimed that it was best to have white and colored children mingled in the public schools of Kentucky. We have never denounced schools which bar out the Negro. But for Berea, under the Christian safeguards which exist here, we have seen that it was a good arrangement for both races, and a benefit to the State." A "straw vote" was taken, first by the colored students, and then by the white, which stood practically unanimously in favor of the present arrangements.

In this connection it may be well to quote the two by-laws of the original charter, which defined Berea's position:

"This College shall be under an influence of Christian, moral, and social, opposed to secession, disunion, caste, and every other wrong and evil."

"The object of this College shall be to furnish persons for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character."

For some days all was quiet, and when it was learned that the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and would be seriously considered, Sec. Gamble went to Frankfort to consult the members from Madison County—Hon. C. F. Burnam (R) in Senate, and Hon. R. W. Miller (D) in House. On his return it was decided that Pres. Frost should attend the first hearing, set for Monday, Feb. 1st.

On Sunday night, Jan. 31, at College Prayers, the President gave a brief address, saying he was starting for Frankfort and desired the prayers of all friends of the institution. The impression was said to exist in some quarters that President Frost and some members of the present Faculty would be willing to allow such a bill to pass and thus have the colored element eliminated from the school.

This, it was said, would relieve the school of some ridicule now heaped upon it, and improve still further the business interests of the town. The President stated with emphasis that this impression was wrong. He regretted to hear that one or two business men had been sold to be writing letters in favor of this bill with the thought of increasing their business gains by depriving the Negro of his rights in Berea. "I am humiliated that any man could misunderstand my own position. Should this bill pass, which it will not, and the Trustees of Berea College consent to wrong the Negro, which they will not, I for one should stand by the colored

people who have known Berea have heartily approved it—even

that it should be unlawful for any person, corporation or association to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of the white and negro races are both received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall maintain any college, school, or institution, shall be fined \$1,000, and any person or corporation who may be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined \$100 for each day they shall continue to maintain, college or institution, after such conviction.

2. That any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution, when members of both races are received as pupils for instruction, shall be guilty of operating and maintaining same, and fined as provided in the first section.

3. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school or institution where negroes are received as pupils or receive instruction, and shall be unlawful for any negro or colored person to attend any school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction. Any person so offending shall be fined \$10 for each day he attends such institution or school.

Such bill, if passed, becomes effective in 90 days from the end of the 90 day session of the Kentucky Legislature.

News of this bill reached Berea on the 13th, and the next morning at College Prayers Pres. Frost read a brief paper to the students, relating to the history of the institution, its principles, and the gradual demonstration which it has given that no harm comes from treating each human being according to his personal character, without regard to the race to which he may belong. "We have never claimed that it was best to have white and colored children mingled in the public schools of Kentucky. We have never denounced schools which bar out the Negro. But for Berea, under the Christian safeguards which exist here, we have seen that it was a good arrangement for both races, and a benefit to the State." A "straw vote" was taken, first by the colored students, and then by the white, which stood practically unanimously in favor of the present arrangements.

In this connection it may be well to quote the two by-laws of the original charter, which defined Berea's position:

"This College shall be under an influence of Christian, moral, and social, opposed to secession, disunion, caste, and every other wrong and evil."

"The object of this College shall be to furnish persons for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character."

For some days all was quiet, and when it was learned that the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and would be seriously considered, Sec. Gamble went to Frankfort to consult the members from Madison County—Hon. C. F. Burnam (R) in Senate, and Hon. R. W. Miller (D) in House. On his return it was decided that Pres. Frost should attend the first hearing, set for Monday, Feb. 1st.

On Sunday night, Jan. 31, at College Prayers, the President gave a brief address, saying he was starting for Frankfort and desired the prayers of all friends of the institution. The impression was said to exist in some quarters that President Frost and some members of the present Faculty would be willing to allow such a bill to pass and thus have the colored element eliminated from the school.

This, it was said, would relieve the school of some ridicule now heaped upon it, and improve still further the business interests of the town. The President stated with emphasis that this impression was wrong. He regretted to hear that one or two business men had been sold to be writing letters in favor of this bill with the thought of increasing their business gains by depriving the Negro of his rights in Berea. "I am humiliated that any man could misunderstand my own position. Should this bill pass, which it will not, and the Trustees of Berea College consent to wrong the Negro, which they will not, I for one should stand by the colored

people who have known Berea have heartily approved it—even

that it should be unlawful for any person, corporation or association to maintain or operate any college, school or institution where persons of the white and negro races are both received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall maintain any college, school, or institution, shall be fined \$1,000, and any person or corporation who may be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined \$100 for each day they shall continue to maintain, college or institution, after such conviction.

2. That any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution, when members of both races are received as pupils for instruction, shall be guilty of operating and maintaining same, and fined as provided in the first section.

3. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school or institution where negroes are received as pupils or receive instruction, and shall be unlawful for any negro or colored person to attend any school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction. Any person so offending shall be fined \$10 for each day he attends such institution or school.

Such bill, if passed, becomes effective in 90 days from the end of the 90 day session of the Kentucky Legislature.

News of this bill reached Berea on the 13th, and the next morning at College Prayers Pres. Frost read a brief paper to the students, relating to the history of the institution, its principles, and the gradual demonstration which it has given that no harm comes from treating each human being according to his personal character, without regard to the race to which he may belong. "We have never claimed that it was best to have white and colored children mingled in the public schools of Kentucky. We have never denounced schools which bar out the Negro. But for Berea, under the Christian safeguards which exist here, we have seen that it was a good arrangement for both races, and a benefit to the State." A "straw vote" was taken, first by the colored students, and then by the white, which stood practically unanimously in favor of the present arrangements.

In this connection it may be well to quote the two by-laws of the original charter, which defined Berea's position:

"This College shall be under an influence of Christian, moral, and social, opposed to secession, disunion, caste, and every other wrong and evil."

"The object of this College shall be to furnish persons for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character."

For some days all was quiet, and when it was learned that the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and would be seriously considered, Sec. Gamble went to Frankfort to consult the members from Madison County—Hon. C. F. Burnam (R) in Senate, and Hon. R. W. Miller (D) in House. On his return it was decided that Pres. Frost should attend the first hearing,



### LET HER ROLL

I know, I know,  
Where streets flow  
And ripples float the sun  
The hollows far  
Where shadows are,  
Andinkle as they run.

I know, I do,  
Where me and you,  
Lithe-limbed and glad of soul,  
Skipped pebbles where  
The shallows bare,  
And where the rapids roll.

The past was gone,  
The morrow's dawn  
Held nothing to a fright,  
Nor me, nor you;  
Life's skies were blue,  
And kisses meant goodnight.

And nights were wee  
Twixt them and me,  
We stretched our days out long  
Ere sweet Goodnight  
Was passed from sight  
Sweet Morrow came alone!

And your two hands  
Were just the bands  
That held my world together;  
And held in stress  
By just a tress  
My soul ne'er tugged its tether.

Let's live the then  
All o'er again!  
In memory to seat!  
The days were glad  
That we two had.  
So let the old world rot!

-J. W. Lewis, in Houston Post.

### THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"  
"The Girl at the Halfway House," Etc.

(Copyright, 1903, by Emerson Hough.)

### CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

He cast on the table the Indian moccasin which had been shown the same party at the Green Lion a few evenings before. Eager hands reached for it.

"Treachery!" cried Castleton. "I bid Du Mesne four pounds for the shoe myself."

"Oh, ho!" said Pembroke, "so you too were after it. Well, the long purse won, as it doth ever. I secretly gave our wandering wood ranger, ex-galley slave of France, the neat sum of £25 for this little shoe. Poor fellow, he liked ill enough to part with it; but he said, very sensibly, that the £25 pounds would take him back to Canada, and once there he could not only get many such shoes, but see the maid who made this one for him, or, rather, made it for herself. As for the price was cheap. You could not replace it in all the exchange for any money. Moreover, to show my canniness, I've won back its cost a score of times this very night."

He laughingly extended his hand for the moccasin, which Wilson was examining closely.

"The clever made," said the latter. "And what a tale the owner of it carried. If half he says be true, we do ill to hide here in old England. Let us take ship and follow Monsieur du Mesne."

"Would be a long chase, mayhap," said Pembroke, reflectively. Yet each of the men at that little table in the gaming room of the Green Lion coffee-house ceased in his fingerling the cards and gazed upon this product of another world.

Pembroke was first to break the silence, and as he heard a footfall at the door, he called out:

"Ho, fellow! Go fetch me no other bottle of Spanish, and do not forget this time the brandy and water which I told thee to bring half an hour ago."

The step came nearer, and as it did not retreat, but entered the room, Pembroke called out again: "Make haste, man, and go on!"

The footsteps paused, and Pembroke looked up, as one does when a strange presence comes into the room. He saw, standing near the door, a tall and comely young man, whose carriage betokened him not ill-born. The stranger advanced and bowed gravely. "Pardon me, sir," he said, "but I fear I am awkward in thus intruding. The man showed me up the stair and bade me enter. He said that I should find here Sir Arthur Pembroke, upon whom I bear letters from friends of his in the north."

"Sir," said Pembroke, rising and advancing, "you are very welcome, and I ask pardon for my uninvited speech."

"I come at this hour and at this place," said the newcomer, "for reasons which may seem good a little later. My name is John Law, of Edinboro, sir."

All those present arose.

"Sir," responded Pembroke, "I am delighted to have your name. I know of the acquaintance between your father and my own. These are friends of mine, and I am delighted to name ye to each other. Mr. Charles Castleton; Mr. Edward Wilson. We are all here to kill the ancient enemy, time. 'Tis an hour of night when one gains an appetite for one thing or another, cards or cold joint. I know not why we should not have bit of both!"

"With your permission, I shall be glad to join ye at either," said John Law. "I have still the appetite of a traveler—in faith, rather a better appetite than most travelers may claim, for I swear I've had no more to eat the last day and night than could be purchased for a pair of shillings."

Pembroke raised his eyebrows, scarce knowing whether to be amused at this speech or nettled by its coolness.

"Some ill fortune?"—he began poetically.

"There is no such thing as ill fortune," quoth John Law. "We fall as

ways of our own fault. Forsooth I must explore Roman roads by night. England hath builded better, and the too-pads have the Roman ways. My brother Will—he waiteth below, if ye please good friends, and is quite as hungry as myself, besides having a plucked finger to boot—and I lost what little we had about us, and we came through with scarce a good shirt between the two."

A peal of laughter greeted him as he pulled apart the lapels of his coat and showed ruffles torn and disfigured. The speaker smiled gravely.

"To-morrow," said he, "I must seek me out a goldsmith and a haberdasher, if you will be so good as to name such to me."

"Sir," said Sir Arthur Pembroke, "in this plight you must allow me." He extended a purse which he drew from his pocket. "I beg you, help yourself."

"Thank you, no," replied John Law.

"I shall ask you only to show me the goldsmith in the morning, him upon whom I hold certain credits. I make no doubt that then I shall be quite fit again. I have never in my life borrowed a coin. Besides, I should feel that I had offended my good angel did I ask it to help me out of mine own folly. If we have but a bit of this cold joint, and a piece for my brother Will to sit in comfort as we play, I shall be beg to hope, my friends, that I shall be allowed to stake this trifle against little of the money that I see here; which, I take it, is subject to the fortunes of war."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

John Law leaned back comfortably in his chair.

"I make no doubt," said he, "that I shall make *trente et le va*, here at this table, this very evening."

Smiles and good-natured sneerings met this calm speech.

"*Trente et le va*! hath not come out in the history of London play for

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

John Law leaned back comfortably in his chair.

"I make no doubt," said he, "that I shall make *trente et le va*, here at this table, this very evening."

Smiles and good-natured sneerings met this calm speech.

"*Trente et le va*! hath not come out in the history of London play for

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson, to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make *trente et le va* thrice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

**The Home**

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

**TEN LITTLE TOES.**

Baby is clad in his nightgown white,  
Pussy cat purrs a soft good night.  
And somebody tells, for somebody knows,  
The terrible tale of ten little toes.

Right foot.

This big toe took a small boy, said,  
Into the cupboard after the jam.  
This little toe said, "Oh, no! no!"  
This little toe was anxious to go.  
This little toe said, "That's quite right!"  
This little tiny toe burst out of sight.

Left foot.

This big toe got suddenly strangled,  
This little toe got suddenly snuffed.  
This little frightened toe cried out "Bears!"  
This little timid toe, "Run upstairs!"  
Down came a jar with a stone stem, smash,  
This little tiny toe got all the jam.

CLARA G. DOLLYMAN.

**Airing the Clothing.**

An unhygienic custom is prevalent in some families of allowing children to sleep in the clothing worn during the day. The effete matter thrown off from the skin thus becomes a source of impurity to endanger the health and comfort of the child. When the clothes are removed for the night, they should be hung up with the inner surfaces exposed, to be thoroughly aired before again being worn. Teach the children the necessity of ventilating their bedrooms by keeping their windows partly open, or by means of some simple device by which fresh air will be admitted at all times.

**Precautions To Be Taken By Those Who Are Predisposed to Consumption.**

1. Do not live in a damp locality, in a damp house, nor in a house with damp or foul cellar or surroundings.  
2. Do not live in a house with defective plumbing or bad drainage.  
3. Do not frequent crowded or badly ventilated assembly rooms, nor sleep in close apartments.

4. Adopt an out-of-doors occupation, so as to live in the open air.

5. Avoid as much as possible everything that tends to depress; all excesses should be avoided; and keep free from anxiety and mental and physical overwork.

These causes, by placing the system below par, render the person less capable of resisting the disease (if exposed to the germs), in such a way as to bring about the development of consumption.—*Annals of Hygiene*.

**The School**

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

**At the Matinee.**  
They talked of their babies, their clothes  
and their teeth.  
And these isn't a thing you can think of  
between.  
The sun or the moon that they didn't discuss.  
With a wonderful din and a wonderful fuss  
But the music we had all assembled to  
hear.  
These three charming mothers of babies  
so dear.  
The orchestra played that musical dream  
Of Schubert's—he last—until it would  
not stop.  
That a chorus of angels had caught up  
the theme.  
And lent the sweet tone of their voice supreme.  
To lift our souls up, but those fair mothers  
were there.  
Still talked of their babies in innocent  
glee.  
And now the grand chorus rings out  
through the hall.  
And melody reigns supreme over all—  
Over all save the mothers, who seem to  
forget.  
The charms of the music, because they  
have set  
Themselves for a talk, their babies for  
rest.  
Without even a thought for those they  
have saved.  
They tell us that music will charm the  
wild breast  
Of the savage and set him completely at  
rest.  
But, with babies for rest, no song ever  
sung  
Can stop for a moment a fond mother's  
tongue.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Prepared For the Worst.**  
Dey tellin' 'bout dat trouble det de  
trust is gwinter makin'.  
Dey hints dat baln' happy is an ignorant  
mistake.  
An' day sometimes has me guesin' wheth-  
er de old eye's o' mins  
Is gwine to see de roses bloom an' watch  
de stars an' de shining moon.  
Dey's cornarin' de wheat crop, an' dey's  
cornerin' de meat;  
De white folks is a-wonderin' what dey's  
gwinter hab to eat.  
But if dat wolf comes to my do' han'  
neber break de latch.  
'Cause I've got a coop o' chickens an' a  
watermelon patch.

—Washington Star.

**The Farm**

SILAS CREEVER MASON, Editor

**Farm Buildings.**

One of the most important farm economies consists in having buildings for stock and other purposes within reasonable distance from the house, and with a clean plank walk from one to the other. The number of times in a day that the distance between house and barn must be traveled is so many that they should not be very far from each other. On the other hand, house and barn should not be so near that the destruction of one by fire must necessarily involve the burning of the other.

**American Ginggang.**

Mr. William Henry Musale gives the following directions for growing ginggang from seed: Prepare beds from 3 to 4 feet wide and any length desired, a few inches above the surface. A good way to form the outline of the bed is to set up boards 6 inches wide, held in place by stakes. Fill with rich soil, and mix all the humus (decayed vegetable matter) you can get with it. Well-rotted horse manure may be used to good advantage in preparation of the bed. Plant the seed in drills 6 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the drills, covering 1 inch deep. After the seed is planted cover the bed with a 2 or 3 inch coat of leaves, straw or anything that will keep the ground moist. When the plant begins to come up in the spring, the bed should be shaded from the direct rays of the sun by means of a frame placed over it, on which straw or brush may be thrown. The seed should always be kept moist, as they will not germinate after they once become dry.

**A Red Hot Stove.**

Burns when you touch it, but if you have Paracamph. First Aid to the injured, handy and apply freely, the pain is relieved quickly, and it heals without leaving an ugly scar. There is nothing so good for Burns, Cuts, and Bruises as Paracamph. Try a 25c bottle.

**Twong of the Dipper.**  
When out on the well the bucket  
Climbs up to the top of the edge  
And, poised by eager fingers,  
It rests on the mossy ledge.  
Then sweater than harp or viol  
Or climes in steeple dim  
Is the liquid twong of the dipper  
Against the bucket's rim.  
—William Hurd Hillier in Atlanta Journal.

**Are You Restless At Night?**  
And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup, it will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottle at the East End Drug Co's.

**Song of the Builders.**  
COLUMBUS.  
Strange terrors of the sea where boats  
are weak—  
Berk, tempest, hunger, thirst, the final  
groan  
And dues of death—I dared them all to  
seek  
Some good to men unknown.

**A PILGRIM.**  
Push, push your prows out over the wild  
surge  
And call your strong thanksgiving to  
the sea!  
We find beyond the water's utmost verge  
A home where faith is free.

**WASHINGTON.**  
See now, there shall no tyrant write his  
name.  
Allen, uncomprehending on our page!  
Secure we hold her, strong and fair of  
fame,  
Blood bought, our heritage!

**Nearly Forfeits His Life.**  
A runaway almost ending fatally  
started a horrible ulcer on the leg of  
J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For  
four years it defied all doctors and all  
remedies. But Bucklin's Arnica Salve  
had no trouble to cure him. Equally  
good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions  
and Piles. 25c. East End Drug  
Co.

**The Family.**  
Railway officials differ in the degrees of liberality with which they define the word "family" when used on a pass. An American copied the instructions of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railway bearing upon the subject as a lesson in liberality. On that road a pass for one and family is good for father, mother, children, grandmother, grandfather, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece and servants attached to the family.

**Mysterious Circumstance.**  
One was pale and sallow and the  
other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with  
health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills  
to maintain it. By gently arousing  
the lazy organs they compel good  
digestion and head off constipation. Try  
them. Only 25c, East End Drug Co.

**CARE OF MIRRORS.****How to Clean and Keep Them In Good Condition.**

In the first place, it is well to know a good cleaner. This can be made by adding to whiting enough cold tea to make a thin paste. Remove the fly specks with warm tea and dry the mirror. Then smear some of the paste on the glass and rub with a dry cloth.

A good way to polish the mirror is with a soft cloth and a few drops of aqua ammonia, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. Cleaning with paper is not effectual unless the best quality of rag paper is used.

To scour mirrors make a paste of whiting and water. Smear the surface with it and let it dry on the glass. Then rub it off with tissue paper or with a soft newspaper. Rub gently, for the particles of grit in the paper may scratch the glass.

The following is a good way to fill in the scratches that often appear on the backs of mirrors. Scratch away the mercury for about a quarter of an inch around the scratch and wet the place with a clean rag dipped in alcohol. Take a broken piece of mirror and mark out a piece of silvering larger than the place on the mirror. Place a small drop of mercury on the center of this silvering, allowing it to remain a few minutes. Clean away the silver from around the patch and slip it from the broken glass to the place to be mended, pressing it into place with a small piece of cotton batting.

**How to Press Sleeves.**

In pressing sleeves, which is the bane of the amateur's life, keep a wooden rolling pin for that purpose alone. Insert in the sleeve, and the pressing of seams and wrists also is easily done though it were a flat surface. Cover pin with flannel. Keep a heavy piece of flannel to lay over the ironing board when pressing wool goods. This prevents the shiny spots so objectionable in a finished garment.

**How to Pack a Trunk.**

The secret of good packing is firmness and smoothness, and to attain these everything should be put in the trunk in layers. Before putting in the dresses have a firm layer of undergarments and then proceed with the thickest and heaviest of your skirts. The skirts should be folded as nearly as possible in the folds they take in wear. See that you lay the skirts alternately in different directions, so that if the waistband on one is to the left side of the trunk the waistband of the next is at the right side, for then the level will be preserved. Between light and dark dresses place a towel to prevent the former soiling the latter. Fold bodices as far as can be in the lines which they take upon the figure. Put stiff, lightly crushed paper into the sleeves and also into bows and puffings to prevent their being creased and then pack as tightly as convenient. When taken out of the trunk they will be found uninjured.

**How to Keep Milk Sweet.**

A tiny pinch of carbonate of soda or salt put into the milk as soon as it arrives will help to prevent it from turning sour, and if it seems inclined to turn and is slowly heated to nearly boiling point and a pinch of carbonate of soda then stirred in the sourness will disappear. Some people also add a tiny pinch of sugar.

**How to Fill Your Pipe.**

Worshippers at the shrine of My Lady Nicotine will be interested in a correspondent's method of filling a pipe, a method from which he has obtained results greatly superior to those yielded by the old style. He places a wooden match down the center of the bowl, its lower end entering or covering the hole that leads to the stem, and, holding it in position with one finger, presses the tobacco firmly all round with the unsharpened end of a pen. The match is then withdrawn, the pipe lighted up and the full flavor of the tobacco extracted without waste.

**How to Remove Paint From Glass.**

Splashes of paint on glass if left for some time will become hard. To remove them take boiling water and in it dissolve a lump of soda, a piece about the size of an egg to a pint of water. Wet a cloth or piece of flannel in this and rub the marks, when they will be found to come off quite easily.

**How to Make Salads.**

A salad should always be properly washed, not in one, but at the very least in three or four waters. It should then be carefully dried leaf by leaf. It is impossible to produce a successful salad if the green stuff in question is in the least degree damp. Again, a salad should never be cut with a knife, not even a silver knife. When washed and dried it should be torn into pieces of a suitable size. Thirdly, the oil and vinegar used should be in the proportion of two spoonfuls of the former to one of the latter.

**How to Clean Silk Dresses.**

A little ammonia in a few teaspoonfuls of alcohol is excellent to sponge silk dresses that have grown shiny or rusty, as well as to take out spots. A silk, particularly a black, becomes almost like new when so sponged.

**How to Treat a Bruised Finger.**

If in hammering in a nail you by mistake hit your finger or thumb hold the injured member in water as hot as you can bear for a few minutes. This draws out the inflammation and relieves the pain in a wonderful way.

**How to Make Orangeade.**

Slice three sweet oranges and one lemon into a jug with two ounces of sugar candy. Pour over this one quart of boiling water. Stir at intervals till cold.

**Perfect Confidence.**

Where there used to be a feeling of uneasiness and worry in the household when a child showed symptoms of croup, there is now perfect confidence. This is owing to the uniform success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the treatment of that disease. Mrs. M. I. Basford, of Pooleville Md., in speaking of her experience in the use of that remedy says, "I have a world of confidence in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for I have used it with perfect success. My child Garland is subject to severe attacks of croup and it always gives him prompt relief." For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

**A Beautiful Valentine.**

St. Valentine's greeting to all who love to snuggle close to Nature's heart—a beautiful creation in water color, with a handsome 1904 bicycle girl for its center, her bloom of rosy health happily blending with the sunshine of an opening Spring. If you want one free, just drop postal to Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

**CHANCE FOR THE CITIZEN'S READERS.**

Coupon Worth 25c. If Presented at the East End Drug Company.

In order to test THE CITIZEN'S great circulation and its superior advertising value, we have made arrangements with the East End Drug Co., the popular druggists, to offer one of their best selling medicines at half price to anyone who will cut out the following coupon and present it at their store.

**COUPON.**

This coupon entitles the holder to one 50c. package of Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price, 25c. We will refund the money to any dissatisfied purchaser.

THE EAST END DRUG CO.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia is not an unknown remedy. It has made many remarkable cures right here in Berea, Ky., and so positive are the East End Drug Company of its great superiority in curing dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache and liver troubles that they will, in addition to selling it at half price, refund the money to anyone whom it does not cure.

If you cannot call at their store, cut out the coupon and mail it with 25 cents, and a 50 cent box of the specific will be sent you by mail, charges paid. Do not put it off. "One day is worth two tomorrow."

**Local Correspondents Wanted.**

The Bible Institute Colportage Association, 250 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago, is seeking to widen its constituency and scope of good to be done through the dissemination of the Gospel by means of the printed page, through Christian workers and laymen, everywhere, especially in the country districts. They wish to effect a more or less permanent organization of local "correspondents"—Christians who are in touch with spiritual conditions in the vicinity of their home, who know the Christian workers, Sunday-school teachers and similar laymen, and who could assist the Association, especially in carefully distributing announcements and catalogs of Gospel literature, Bibles, etc. The local representative will not be required to sell the publications of the Association, though orders will naturally and easily come to him, and on such, a cash commission will be paid.

For the work of distribution of printed matter, and such other simple service as may be rendered, the Association will give liberal remuneration to the correspondent in valuable books. Interested readers of this announcement are invited to address the Association for further particulars. The plan is adapted for men and women alike, and to those connected with any evangelical denomination.

**Special Discount to Students.**

Students desiring or in need of dental work this week, call Dr. Truett at the residence of G. W. Settle, opposite Bicknell & Early's.

**WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD.**

The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy liquefies the tough mucous and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration, and opens the secretions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment, and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

**Your Orders for****Plants, Cut Flowers, and Designs**

will be filled promptly.

Large variety. High quality.

**Buy Fresh Groceries !**

Our line of Groceries is always fresh. We always keep a nice line of Fruits and Vegetables.

**Our "Diamond Brand" Coffees.**

Prices from 15c to 35c per Pound. Once used, always used.

**"Bread is the Staff of Life."**

Get a loaf of "Mother's Bread" or a sack of "Snow on the Mountain" Flour.

Delivery from 6 a.m. until 9 p.m. PRESTON'S Main Street Call 33.

**My Breath.****Shortness of Breath Is One of the Commonest Signs of Heart Disease.**

Notwithstanding what many physicians say, heart disease can be cured.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure has permanently restored to health many thousands who had found no relief in the medicines (allopathic or homoeopathic) of regular practicing physicians.

It has proved itself unique in the history of medicine, by being so uniformly successful in curing those diseases.

Nevertheless, one of the first signs of trouble is shortness of breath. Whether it comes as a result of walking or running up stairs, or of other exercises, if the heart is unable to meet this extra demand upon its pumping powers—there is something wrong with it.

# The Citizen

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,  
Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year.....\$1.00  
Six months.....\$.60  
Three months.....\$.35

Send money by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check, Draft, Registered Letter or one and two cent stamp.

The Date after your name shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not paid within three weeks after sending us money, notify us.

Subscribers wishing THE CITIZEN stopped must notify us at the expiration of their subscription, paying all postage, otherwise we shall consider it paid and continue it.

Notify us at once of any change in your address, giving both old and new addresses.

Missing Numbers due to wrappers coming off in the mails, or otherwise, will gladly be supplied if we are notified.

Agents Wanted in every locality. Write for terms. Anyone sending us four new yearly subscriptions will receive THE CITIZEN free for one year.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

THE OLD SPEEDWELL

**Butcher Shop,**

MEATS, Tender and Juicy.  
The Famous Jellico COAL, at wholesale or retail.

BOARDING by the week, day or meal.

R. D. MASSIE, Prop.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

PHONE No. 20.

GROCERIES, CANDIES,  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Lunch counter.

Agent for Langdon Bread.

Your patronage is solicited.

T. R. PETTUS,  
Dalton Bldg. Berea, Ky.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

New Furnishings in every room. All service first-class. Popular prices. Merchant Tailoring shop in connection.

CHARLES JACOBS, Prop.  
Second Street, opposite Court House Richmond, Ky.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS  
in Bulk or in Cans.

CELERYL CRANBERRIES, ETC.  
Always on hand at

TELEPHONE JOE'S NO. 58.

Joe's Corner, Richmond, Ky.

DR. M. E. JONES  
& Dentist &

Office—Over Printing office  
BEREA, KY.

Office Days—Wednesday to end of the week.

A. J. THOMSON,

GROCERIES AND NOTIONS

Fruits and vegetables  
a specialty

OPPOSITE BURDETTE'S MILL.

Berea, Ky.

Miller House

Newly fitted up. Meals and Board and Lodging at popular prices. Next door to Joe's.

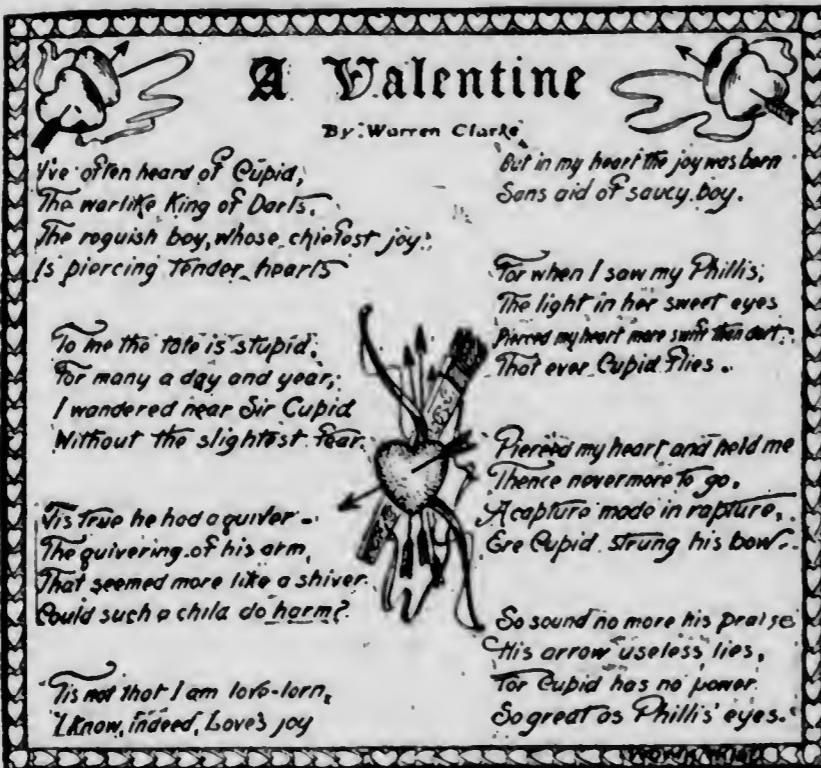
R. G. Engle, Prop.

Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Williams is better prepared than ever to do your WATCH CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL REPAIRING promptly. Cleaning and Pressing a specialty. Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,  
Main Street Berea, Ky.

**The Citizen**  
\$1 a year. 6 mos. 50c.



## A Valentine

By Warren Clarke

Vie often heard of Cupid,  
The warlike King of Darts,  
The roguish boy, whose chiftest joy,  
Is piercing tender hearts.

To me the tote is stupid,  
For many a day and year;  
I wandered near Sir Cupid  
Without the slightest fear.

It's true he had a quiver,  
The quivering of his arm,  
That seemed more like a shiver,  
Cupid, strong his bow.

So sound no more his praise,  
His arrow useless lies,  
For Cupid has no power,  
So great as Phillis' eyes.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series  
for February 14, 1894—Jesus  
Forgives Sin.

THE LESSON TEXT.—Mark 2:1-12.  
**GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man  
had power on earth to forgive sins.**

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.  
Preaching tour.....Matt. 4:23-24  
Preaching tour.....Mark 1:35-39  
Preaching tour.....Luke 2:42-44  
Healing a leper.....Matt. 8:1-4  
Healing a leper.....Mark 1:40-44  
Healing a paralytic.....Matt. 9:1-7  
Healing a paralytic.....Mark 2:1-12

Time—The early summer of A. D. 30, clearly in "The Year of Public Favor." Place—Jesus' temporary home at Capernaum; probably the house of the former taxerman, Simon Peter.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Into Capernaum," Jesus' headquarters for about half of His ministry. "After some days:" During which He was on a preaching tour among the towns of Galilee (1:39).

"It was noticed that He was in the house: 'Or, at home, as in the margin.' He still had a place to call home. It was probably Peter's house. Since Jesus had left Capernaum He had been much visited about, both by the common people, who were His staunch friends, and the scribes and religious teachers, who very naturally looked upon Him with suspicion. New methods and teachings, especially if they are religious, are usually looked upon with suspicion. Many were gathered together: The friendly common people were in the majority, but in the most prominent places were the scribes and members of the religious aristocracy. They considered Jesus an unauthorized and unsafe teacher, and meant to watch His movements very closely. 'He spake the word unto them:' He was in a private house, and simply and informally speaking to the kingdom that was at hand, and of goodness and faith as conditions of entrance into it.

The crowd was very dense, both in the house and about it, so that those who were bringing the sick man to Him and who were likely to be a little late, could not even get near Him. They come: "The relations and friends of the man: 'The palsies': A form of paralysis."

"Borne of four:" Only four of those who came with him actually carried him. The last words he spoke in a bitter tone. The pent-up resentment of a

worse than Margaret—not that she had the appearance of awaiting him; in fact, she seemed rather surprised than otherwise to see him, though, of course, it was natural enough that he should be at his own home.

The sister was good-natured, and she went away and left Pooley to entertain Margaret. The talk, somehow, turned on valentines, and she said she had received one that she liked very much indeed. She described it as consisting of violets, lace, ribbons and poetry. The poetry, she thought, was sweet, but she blushed as she said it, and it sounded better than that. Pooley said he had received a valentine, too, and he felt encouraged to say some things about it—and things in general—but put them on exceedingly familiar terms in the course of about five minutes.

"Well," said Pooley, at last, "this is a different Valentine's day to last year's to me. Did you ever see that thing? Do you think it looks like me? I'd like to know what idiot sent it."

The last words he spoke in a bitter tone. The pent-up resentment of a

woman they could not... they uncovered the roof." When they could not

they did, there was no way, so they made

one, there were obstacles and they sur-

mounted them. Such determination is

magnificent, of course they accom-

plished their purpose. "Broken it up:

Remember that the roofs of the small

cottages were usually that, and

end'd by a small outside stairway.

They were made of rafters laid tog-

ether, then a layer of brushwood, and

upon that to or 12 inches of solid earth.

This, of course, could be dug through

without permanently injuring the roof.

Naturally the scribes who sat under the

places where the digging was going on

were not in the best frame of mind by

the time the man was let down.

"Their faith!" Men who have out a

way for themselves, in spite of all ob-

stacles do not do it without faith that

success is possible, and that the struggle

is worth while. Those men had faith

in Jesus. It was nothing mysterious;

perhaps not religious, but real. They

had good reason to believe He would

actually heal their friend. If they gave

Him the chance. The sick man, too,

had faith "Son!" A sympathetic word.

Matthew added he of good cheer; words

calculated to increase the man's aspi-

ration. "Thy sins are forgiven." Jesus

saw in the man a desire for more than

physical cure. He knew the man's

heart, and saw that they were recor-

ded. "He is blasphemous!" He insults

God. "Straightway... perceiving;"

The scribes did not speak, but Jesus in-

saintly felt their displeasure and knew

what caused it. He would convince the

scribes of the truth of what He said about

the man's soul had been healed. "The Son

of Man hath authority... to forgive sins!"

When we consider that two ele-

ments enter into the question of for-

givenness, namely, the heart of the sin-

ner and the heart of God, and that God

is waiting to forgive the instant the sin-

ner is ready, we see that the mean-

ing is that Jesus could with authority

announce forgiveness of sins. Ordinary

men cannot do this because they have

not the Divine knowledge of the hearts

of men and the heart of God that Jesus

had.

This incident is important as showing

the beginning of the opposition of the

orthodox religious teachers. As yet the

cloud was no larger than a man's hand,

but within two years it would be a storm

which should break above His head and

increase in fury till it had taken the

life of the young man, Jesus of Nazareth,

who "went about doing good."

"And he arose!" A demonstration of

the power and authority of Jesus. "They

were all amazed!" Including the scribes,

who were probably most surprised of all.

But demonstrations have little effect

on those who are most interested in

getting at the truth. "And glorified

God!" This cannot include the scribes.

Jesus' influence among the common peo-

ple was growing rapidly; the opposition of

the religious aristocracy was solidify-

ing no less rapidly.

Washington Star.

Papa Kicked Him.

Tessie—Papa got an awful valentine

that said he was an old mule—and

he directed with his gloved left hand,

and mailed secretly. On the morning

of St. Valentine's day he himself re-

ceived a modest little card which seemed to give him inordinate delight.

His sister noticed it, and wanted to see

what his card was, but Pooley firmly

refused to gratify her curiosity.

"It's another comic one," declared

the sister. "You're afraid to show it."

Her remark somehow dashed Pooley's pleasure. He was nervously ap-

prehensive for the rest of the time

that he was in the house. He start-

led at the sound of the postman's sec-

ond knock, and felt an unaccountable

sinking of his spirits when he re-

## STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### THE LEGISLATURE.

**Senate Passes the Bill Extending Registration Laws.**

Frankfort, Feb. 2.—It is likely the death knell of Herca college as a mixed school for white and Negro pupils was sounded Monday afternoon when the house committee on education reported unanimously in favor of the Carl Day bill, which prohibits the operation of such schools in this state. On the call of committees the Adams bill, regulating the employment of children in mills, mines and factories, was reported favorably. The senate bill to revise the state geological topographical survey was favorably reported. The Hargrove bill, providing that where there is, in any county, a town larger than the county seat and 15 miles from the county seat, court shall be held in both towns, was taken up, and Mr. Hargrove explained that the measure affected Fulton county only, where Hickman, the county seat, was more than 15 miles from Fulton, a larger town. After some discussion the bill was adopted by a vote of 50 to 23. The senate Monday passed a bill at the attorney general's office, giving him two competent assistants and a stenographer.

Frankfort, Feb. 3.—Senate—

The resolution to reimburse Senator Edwards and John Feland for expenses of their contest, decided last session, was passed unanimously by the senate Tuesday. The capitol appropriation bill was read as enrolled and signed by President Thorpe. The Catron resolution, providing pay for committees for pauper idiots for the time elapsing because of the failure of committees to have the ward examined, was unanimously passed. The five bills amending the present game laws and creating the state fish and game warden system came up as a special order. Senator Richardson fought the bills, because, he said, if the bill passed the rabbits would run the枪手 in his district, and he could never be re-elected to the senate.

House—When Representative Heflin, in the house, indicated the hour for the special order, House Bill No. 61, by himself, placing an educational qualification on Negro voters, Mr. Blair, of Lexington, moved to indefinitely postpone action on the bill, and the motion prevailed. By a vote of 61 to 30 the A. J. Thompson bill regarding the charges that may be made by stock yards was defeated. Mr. Heflin's bill No. 63, defining due diligence in the collection of drafts, checks, etc., to be the usual commercial way, was passed. The house passed the Wethers bill, which declares that a town of the sixth class, lying on county boundary line, shall for town election purposes be deemed to be in that county in which the larger part of the town lies.

Frankfort, Feb. 5.—Senate—The senate Thursday passed the house bill drawn by Representative Turnley extending to fifth and sixth class towns the law requiring registration of voters and also requiring a registration certificate to be issued to every registered voter. The bill will now go to the governor for his approval. The state game and fish warden bill was passed, but with an amendment that the friends of the bill think will, in a measure, cripple its usefulness in protecting game and fish. The joint committee on charitable institutions decided Thursday night to report favorably the bill appropriating \$75,000 for additional buildings at the Hopkinsville asylum.

House—Mr. Johnson's bill to regulate the packing and selling of flour and meal, fixing weights for the fractional parts of a barrel of flour and of a bushel of meat, and providing for printing on each package the number of pounds contained therein, was defeated by 41 to 33, but a motion to reconsider was entered. The committee on redistricting secured unanimous consent to report a bill with substitute. The substitute is the bill of County Judge Jim Hargraves, of Breathitt, creating the 31st judicial district, composed of the counties of Breathitt, Knott, Magoffin and Wolfe.

### Convict Assaulted.

Eddyville, Ky., Feb. 5.—While the convicts were marching from the dining hall Robert Parker struck Charley Pool on the head with a stool, fracturing his skull. The injured convict was carried to the hospital, where pieces of the skull bone were lifted from the brain. Pool is thought to be fatally injured.

### Applied For a Receiver.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Application was made in the federal court for the appointment of a receiver for the Federal Asphalt Co., incorporated in Maine, which has extensive holdings in Grayson county. The proceedings are similar to those filed recently in West Virginia.

### He Pleads Insanity.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—The defense in the case of George B. Warner, who killed Pulaski Leeds, superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, made the plea of insanity, on the ground that Warner's brain had been affected by a shock of electricity.

### Relic of Lincoln's Adviser.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Sallie R. Alexander, aged 81, widow of Col. Ludwell Alexander, an adviser of President Lincoln, died Thursday. Senator George Alexander, Gerard Alexander and James N. Fetter are the surviving children.

### No Kentucky Chautauqua This Year.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 2.—Tho Kentucky Chautauqua, which had been an annual feature of social and religious life in Lexington for the past 15 years, will not give a meeting this year, owing to Woodland park being transferred to the city.

### SHOT HERSELF TO JOIN LOVER.

Nora Veal, the fiancee of Ellis Kinkead, who took poison, suicides.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 4.—Desiring to join her lover in the other world, Miss Nora Veal Wednesday morning sent two bullets into her breast and is thought to be dying. She is the daughter of J. H. Veal, a prominent miller, and was the affianced bride of Ellis Kinkead, who last Monday ended his life with a dose of strychnine. She is a decidedly beautiful girl and recently moved to this city from Jessamine county. Monday night she accompanied a young man to the opera house, she said with no thought of offending Kinkead. The latter took the matter to heart and killed himself. She was nearly crazed by the news of his death and, as the hour approached for his funeral Wednesday, decided to join him in death. Should she die it is possible that the beautiful dress prepared for her wedding will be her burial robe. They were to have been married in a few days.

### One Killed and Two Hurt.

Columbia, Ky., Feb. 5.—The boiler of Julius Callahan's saw and gristmill, in the northeast part of the country, exploded with terrific force, killing Delta Marion, 28, married. A 12-year-old boy was blown across a boulder, and is not expected to live. Callahan was thrown some distance into a pond of water, and was severely injured.

### Aged Citizen Dead.

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 5.—Finis G. Cox, thought to be the oldest citizen of Warren county, died at his home, near Galloway's Mill, as the result of paralysis. He was stricken only a few days ago. He was one of the largest landowners in this section, and had amassed quite a fortune.

### Coal Stealing Justifiable.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 4.—Judge J. J. Tilley, in police court, from the bench, declared that the poor people of Lexington who resorted to stealing fuel in many cases were justified. He said there existed here a coal combine which had put the price beyond the reach of poorer classes.

### Whitney Well Known in Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—The death of W. C. Whitney was received with general regret here, where he was popular and well known. He leased LaFelle stud which now stands \$300,000 worth of his horses, including some of the most noted stallions and brood mares in the country.

### Candidate For United States Senator.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 4.—Congressman David H. Smith, of the Fourth district, has just made the formal announcement of his candidacy for the tuga of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, and is already active in his campaign.

### Large Land Owner Dead.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 4.—Robert Y. Pendleton, prominent farmer and leading citizen of the Pemroke neighborhood, died of pneumonia. He was 76 years old and one of the largest land owners in Christian county.

### Seriously Burned By An Explosion.

Pineville, Ky., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Hoskins, of Wasie, was seriously burned by the explosion of a glass fruit can of boiling liquid, over which she was bending. Her face was badly scalded and her right arm blistered from wrist to elbow.

### Branch Railway Line.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—Now York and Cincinnati capitalists will finance the building of 12 miles of railroad from Mt. Sterling to Indian Fields, Clark county, to connect with the Lexington & Eastern railroad.

### Another Capitol Bill Promised.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Within the next week a new capitol bill will probably be introduced, its object being to repeal that section of the new law which requires the erection of the capitol on the present site, as provided by the Guffy amendment.

### New Kentucky Corporations.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—During the month of January 71 new companies, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,499,600 were incorporated in the secretary of state's office, and paid the state \$1,499 organizations tax.

### World's Fair Commission Organized.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—The Kentucky World's fair commission met Thursday afternoon and formally organized, electing the following officers:

A. Y. Ford, Louisville, president; Charles C. Spaulding, Lebanon, vice president.

### A Verdict For \$24,690.15.

Beattyville, Ky., Feb. 5.—A bitterly fought suit in New York resulted in a verdict of \$24,690.15 in favor of H. Hermann Sawmill Co. against James Swann and Floyd Day for poplar logs delivered in this place.

### After Wildcat Insurance Companies.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—State Insurance Commissioner Henry R. Prowitt is preparing to go after the representatives in Kentucky of wildcat insurance companies, which have already invaded this field.

### A Candidate For Delegate.

Russellville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Postmaster Isaac G. Mason, of Adairville, Logan county, has announced as a candidate for delegate to the national republican convention from the Third congressional district.

### FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

#### Regular Session.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senate—In the senate Monday Mr. Dietrich (Noh) made a request for an investigation into charges on which he was tried recently by a federal court in his own state and the senate granted the request, the president pro tem. appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Hoar, Platt (Ct.), Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus to make the inquiry. The remainder of the day was devoted to an argument by Mr. Morgan in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Stone directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolution. Mr. Morgan again criticized the conduct of M. Bunau-Varilla in connection with the revolt.

House—The proceedings in the house were enlivened by a spirited discussion of the Panama question. Mr. Thayer (dem., Mass.) declared the course of this government in Panama to have been contrary to the provisions of the treaty with New Granada. Mr. Grovesnor (rep., O.) made a vigorous defense of the administration. While a bill proposing relief to an individual from the operations of the act restricting ownership of lands in the territories and the District of Columbia to American citizens was under consideration, Mr. Hepburn asked the minority that they had changed front on this question and why they were now willing to support exemptions from the operations of that act in view of the attitude they assumed at the time of its enactment. Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) asked Mr. Hepburn if the legislation in question was not passed when they had the Cleveland brand of democracy rather than the Bryan brand, as Mr. Hepburn had suggested, whereupon Mr. Hepburn advised the democrats to return to the Cleveland brand.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senate—Mr. Clarke, the new democratic senator from Arkansas, made his first speech in the senate Tuesday. He spoke for two hours and announced his endorsement of every position taken by the president in connection with the Panama revolt and in the negotiation of the treaty with the new state. He even said that in view of the provocation given by Colombia the president might have been expected to go farther than he did in advancing the cause of Panama. He declared that there was more popular support of the course of the president's policy among democrats than among republicans and said that the democratic votes necessary to ratify the treaty were assured. Mr. Fuhrman also spoke in support of the treaty, contending for the irregularity of all the proceedings of the administration on the Isthmus of Panama. The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by Rabbi Phillipson.

House—By unanimously agreeing to a resolution amending the rules of the house the resident commissioner to congress from Porto Rico was given additional authority equal in all essential respects to that of a delegate from a territory, the action not requiring the concurrence of the senate. A bill which provided for a "delegate from Porto Rico" passed the house during the last congress, but was amended by the senate to such an extent that it failed. A bill duplicating the action of the house at the last session is now pending but meanwhile Porto Rico will receive under the action taken Tuesday practically all the benefits extended in the measure. Several hours were spent by the house in passing five private claims bills and the beginning of consideration of the omnibus claims bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senate—After almost allowing the amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill providing for a loan of \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition to get through without any discussion whatever the senate Wednesday changed its tactics just as the vote was about to be taken and began a debate on the loan provision, which continued for about four hours, and was still in progress when the senate adjourned for the day.

House—Indiana and Kentucky locked horns in the house Wednesday. The debate, which involved nearly every member of both state delegations, was fast and furious from start to finish. Kentucky demanded of Indiana the return of W. S. Taylor that he might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel. The attack was made by Mr. James (Ky.) and the defense was led by Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.). Partisan feeling rose to an extreme tension. The diplomatic legislation bill was under consideration at the time. Mr. James fired both sides of the house to interest and feeling by declaring at the outset that "the rough rider president" was ridiculous in his message to congress favoring international extradition treaties when one state could not get from another fugitives from justice.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate—The senate chamber again Thursday was the arena of an interesting political debate with the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for a loan of \$4,600,000 for the St. Louis exposition the basis for the discussion. The exposition amendment had not been disposed of when the senate adjourned.

House—The animation of Wednesday was completely lacking in the proceedings of the house Thursday. The principal feature of the day was the rivalry between republican leaders for the honor of moving an adjournment. The diplomatic bill carrying \$1,993,600 was passed without amendment. Everything but the bill was discussed during its consideration. Mr. Morell (Pa.) led with an argument for some system of building up the American merchant marine. A democratic political speech by Mr. Blammam (Mo.) followed.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate—The agricultural appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The agricultural appropriation bill, reported to the house Thursday, carries a total of \$7,711,240, an increase of \$233,000 over the current law. Only two salaries are raised by the bill and these only temporarily.

Where Brides Are Bought.

Washington, Feb. 5.—A large delegation of manufacturers Thursday opposed the bill requiring inspection and licenses as engineers or operators of gasoline launches and the house committee on merchant marine.



### BRANDING THE THUMB.

How Malefactors Were Branded in England for Committing Minor Offenses.

Those "good old days." How simple and direct were their methods in all things relating to the preservation of the social system, especially that part relating to the punitive, some hundred years or more ago! If you don't believe it, look at the picture of the holdfast with a hand in position that secured a malefactor condemned to have the forever disgracing "M" brand on his thumb, and near it hangs the terrible branding instrument. These articles are to be

worn—Safe from the tempest of inward storms—and thought: "In the morn 'twill be torn—But the blue sky wept; the sun was sad; And the roses hung their dainty heads, Drooping low on the violet beds; And the little Heart was far from glad.

So the ugly thought was thrown away, And a lovely one came in its place; Then smiles arose in each flower face—The sun came out, and the Heart was gay.

—Eliza Wallace Miller, in Youth's Companion.

### THE LITTLE HEART.

A little Heart hid a thought of spite Deep in its innocent white away;

And it whispered when it knew to pray: "Nobody knows, for it's hid from sight."

But the little Heart was wide awake,

And the silence spoke to it and said:

"O dear little Heart, the thought is red,

Like a danger sign for somebody's sake."

The little Heart heard, but heeded not;

And it nursed the thought, and kept it warm—

Safe from the tempest of inward storms—

And thought: "In the morn 'twill be torn—

### CARLO, THE DOG HERO.

Broke Away from Tramp Who Had Stolen Him and Saved His Master from Drowning.

Carlo was Frank McMillan's dog, and a fine specimen of the canine he was. Mr. McMillan had brought him from Scotland. He was a Scotch collie, and was only a few months old when he landed in America. Carlo was a favorite with the whole family, especially with the two boys, William and George, who had not yet reached their teens. They delighted to speak of Carlo as a gift from Uncle George, of old Scotland.

Prisoners appearing in this court were invariably compelled to hold up their left hands, in order that the jury might see whether there was a previous conviction against them. It is 100 years ago since this barbarous punishment with the branding iron was meted out in Lancaster castle.—N. Y. Herald.

### A CITY OF PIGEONS.

Constantinople is the home of innumerable flocks of gray white birds of this species.

Constantinople is sometimes called the City of Dogs, but it might be called as well the City of Pigeons, for the perfectly gray white birds are there in innumerable flocks.

They are protected and fed by the Turks, who hold them and the spider in great veneration. The reason they give is this: When Mohomet, the great prophet, was fleeing to Mecca he found one day that his enemies were in close pursuit, so he hid in a cavern on the road to Medina. After he got in a pair of doves immediately built their nests and laid two eggs at the mouth of the cave and a spider flung its web across it. When the pursuers came along they stopped, but seeing the nest, with the eggs and the spider's web, they said: "No human being has been here," and on they went. This accounts for the Turks' veneration for the dove and tenderness for the spider, which they never kill.

These doves have a great kindness for the mosques, where they form great garlands of black and white along the cornices and about the platforms of the minarets. One reason for this may be that in the courtyards of the mosques there are always fountains and trees, while the imams, or priests, keep a bag of corn or millet ready on hand to feed them. Many of the sultans, as well as private individuals, have left money in their wills for the maintenance of these holy birds. One mosque in particular, built by Sultan Bayezid II., is generally called "Pigeon Mosque," or account of the specially large number of birds that make their homes there. The tradition about this is that when the mosque was built a poor widow wished to help. She had no money, but she had a pair of pigeons, so she gave these to the sultan. The sultan was so pleased with the gift that he decreed that no one should disturb the birds and their descendants, and so they have increased and multiplied beyond calculation. These pigeons are a stranger, and as soon as they see one enter the courtyard down they come, a feathered whirlwind, with a sound like the roar of a cataract, ready for the corn which they have learned to expect. A Turkish imam stands under the archway with a basket of corn, which he sells to the visitor for a few cents, just as the children here buy peanuts to feed the animals at the circus or zoo.

At the mosque of Eyoub, which the Turks consider too sacred for Christians to enter, there is in the courtyard the fountain called Pigeon fountain. Close to the fountain is a beautiful plane tree, which is something like our buttonball, and when it is a hot day the pige

THE TRUE STORY.  
(Continued from Page 1.)

those who feared evil results from this one regulation. As decade has gone by, however, even those most inclined to hostility have found no scandal or collision in connection with Berea's work, and have freely admitted that our instructors, devoted to lofty ideals, have excelled in character forming power, and that our students are distinguished for sobriety and earnestness. Within the radius of Berea's influence is to be found a standard of social purity which is not excelled in any other part of our commonwealth. Its educational methods have made this school favorably known throughout the nation. It is because of this good repute that the number of students, especially white students, has increased until last year 803 white and 174 colored students were enrolled. Funds have been accumulated until the Institution now has the largest college library in the State, buildings and grounds worth \$200,000, and an endowment fund of \$450,000. Besides the income from this endowment the College receives and expends above \$30,000 a year, which comes in personal gifts.

It is evident that this large and benevolent work ought not to be interrupted or hindered, and that any forcible change in its constitution would be like violating the faith of the Commonwealth which has allowed donors to give these funds for work upon the present basis.

Some have supposed and said that Berea College pursues this policy because it was laid down by the sturdy Kentuckians who were its founders, but that those now in charge would be willing to have a change which should remove the colored element, and free us from the finger of scorn sometimes turned toward the school. We wish by our individual signatures to refute this supposition and report. We who to-day have immediate charge of this work do not oppose, but favor a general separation of the races in the public schools of the State; we do not favor but absolutely oppose anything which could tend toward intermarriage of the races; we do not condemn other institutions for the course they may pursue. But on the other hand we consider it for the best interests of both races and the good of the State that in some institutions white and colored young people meet in the classroom. Such association as we know it here has been only for good, and we are unalterably opposed to any forcible change. Not only is every dollar of Berea's property inextricably dedicated to both races, but our own hearts are so dedicated. We trust you will believe that we are actuated in this matter by motives of conscience and patriotism.

We do not, of course, ask you personally to approve of the internal regulations of this or any other private institution. The internal management of an independent school rests with those who sustain and conduct it. We simply refer to our long established rights under our charter, and the well-known spirit of Kentucky in favor of toleration, free speech and individual liberty.

With sincere appreciation for the labors of this Committee in behalf of universal education, faithfully yours,

WM. GOODELL FROST, President.  
EUPHENIA K. CORWIN, Librarian.  
D. C. COOPER, Professor of Printing.  
M. E. MARSH, Professor of Latin.  
T. H. BORTON, Machinist.  
CHAS. D. LEWIS, Instructor in Normal Dept.  
L. V. DODGE, Professor of Political Science.  
F. K. GRAVES, Prof. of English Literature.  
T. T. OSBORNE, Treasurer.

Etc. etc.

The speech of Major Burnam, showing Berea's rights, and the good it had done, was reported, as well as that of Mr. Mallou, and the impromptu words of a lady whose brother had been the former member from Madison, and who knew the mountain boys who "went to Berea with revolvers and came back with testaments."

**Citizen's Remonstrance.**  
Citizens who felt that they and the College had been misrepresented had already started a paper of protest, and at the close of the sermon and inquiry meeting this paper was numerously signed. It was headed as follows:

"Fearing that erroneous and unjust impressions, to an extent unknown to us, have been made upon the Legislature by representations privately made and partly published, we the undersigned, long time residents of Berea and vicinity, wish to testify that we know the Faculty and trustees of Berea College to be honorable and upright people, eminently qualified for their work and devoted to it with the highest spirit of conscientiousness and patriotism.

"We testify that they have been devout and watchful regarding the manners and morals of all the young people under their charge and emi-

nently successful, not only in guarding against any improprieties or misconduct, but also in instilling the principles of honor and religion.

"We earnestly remonstrate against any action which could hinder the great and growing work of the Institution."

**Sensational Reports.**

And now comes the event which fired the imagination of newspaper correspondents. In the quiet hours of the moonlight night some stealthily hung from a telephone pole an effigy of the citizen whose words before the Committee at Frankfort, as reported in the newspapers, had seemed most full of misrepresentation. It was a gazing-stock for an hour next morning, and then cut down and removed. This was the extent of the "outrage" so widely heralded—there was no crowd, no noise, no "excited throng of negroes in the public square," no "race war," no "tension between town and College." Probably only three or four people, quite possibly only one, was concerned in the affair.

Nevertheless in our amusement and indignation at the newspaper stories we must not forget that it was a real outrage—a barbarous way of expressing disapproval. And every one was made to feel that it was such by the remarks at College prayers next morning.

President Frost took time to call upon the abused man to express his sympathy, and his disapproval of the forms of censure heaped upon him, and to say that he was loath to believe he had realized the impression which would be made by his words before the Committee in Frankfort. Possibly he repented of this act of kindness when he found that a Berea correspondent had taken advantage of this call to write up an alleged interview in which the President was represented as saying many things which he had never even dreamed of.

**The Outlook.**

But the Press soon began to help as well as hinder. The Courier Journal, whose first report of the hearing was very fair, published President Frost's statement in good shape, the Cincinnati papers began to seek better correspondents, and the really great papers of the country sent words of editorial cheer.

A conference of such Trustees as were in reach was held in Cincinnati, at which two points were settled: First, the proposed bill will be opposed by all possible honorable means in the Legislature, where sundry sturdy Democrats are rising up against it, and later, should it become a law, in the courts. At present there seems good prospect of its being defeated in the Legislature.

And, second, we are not prepared to open any discussion as to what our course would be in the event of ultimate defeat, except that we assure all the young people looking to Berea—the colored, the northern students and the mountaineers and other Kentuckians—that we shall be true to their interests. Somehow, somewhere, Berea College would go on, crippled perhaps for the moment, but, strong and resolute.

**SKETCH OF BEREAL HISTORY.**

The history of Berea College is a part of the story of the forward movement of the world. The nineteenth century was marked by four things: In religion a revival of spirituality and the missionary work which recognizes the brotherhood of man; in education a movement toward teaching what is practical, both ideal and manual, and for making education the right of every child; in science the spirit of inquiry which led to freedom of thought, and inventions which brought wealth; in politics the American ideas of human rights realized in a large extension of liberty. And Berea College was born of this forward movement.

The institution of slavery, which came to the South by inheritance and not by choice, prevented that section from sharing to the full in these movements. After the tendency to emancipation of Washington's time had declined, and slavery was supposed to be more profitable, the advocates of slavery became so intense that the anti-slavery Southerners, who were very numerous, grew silent or quietly removed to the free States.

Kentucky, however, was more liberal, and a large number of her leading citizens retaining their anti-slavery sentiments remained in the State. This was especially true in Madison and adjoining counties, and men like Cassius M. Clay proposed to maintain free speech in their native commonwealth. In his fight for liberty Clay took note of the fact that the mountain

people owned land but did not own a single year. He secured the slaves, and he undertook to establish a rallying point among them. It was at his invitation that John G. Fee came to the mountain end of Madison county and established an anti-slavery church and an antislavery settlement in 1853.

Fee was a native of Bracken county, and the inheritor of slaves. But he had come in contact with the four great elements of nineteenth century progress at Lane Seminary, where Dr. Lyman Beecher was then President, and had consecrated his life to the work of "preaching the Gospel of impartial love" in his native State. He was soon supported by many stalwart Kentuckians, men like John Hanson, who when his mill was wrecked and himself hunted from place to place declared that when he thought upon his persecuting neighbors it only made him "weep and love them more."

Prof. J. A. R. Rogers was the first Principal of the school, and he made it so attractive that many proslavery people sent their children; 96 pupils were enrolled the first term. The constitution of the school, drawn in these early days, though not made of record till '96, says:

"In order to promote the cause of Christ, we, John G. Fee, J. A. R. Rogers, John Hanson, etc.

The object of this college shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good character and integrity and of the least possible expense to the same."

To promote all the facilities and induce persons for manual labor which can reasonably be supplied, it shall be required of all students in the election of future members of the Board, teachers, etc., no sectarian test shall be applied. This college shall be under an influence strictly Christian, and as such opposed to sectarianism, slavery, caste, and every other wrong institution and practice."

The school made friends in spite of all opposition. The people of the region came to think that vengeance pursued Brother Fee's enemies, for in many cases the men who dragged him from the pulpit, or burned the house in which he preached, speedily came to violent death; they fell from their horses, or shot one another.

But in 1859 the South was so excited by the John Brown raid that a company of more than sixty men came to Berea and warned twelve leading families to leave the State. Gov. Magoffin said he could not protect them, and they went into exile. The teaching remained, however, and during the war this region furnished stalwart recruits for the Union army. Returning the Berea workers were a second time driven out by the battle of Richmond in 1862.

In 1865 God had wrought for the Bereans and slavery was abolished. They came back to their homes, which they never for a moment thought of selling, and repaired the school. And now for the first time they were able to carry out the principles of the constitution and admit "all persons of good moral character." It made a flutter when three colored children came in, and many white students withdrew.

We quote from Dr. Rogers: "The Principal showed that it was the work of nobility to treat those having less culture with kindness, expanding the old adage, "Noblesse oblige," and showing that the more privileges a person has, the greater is his obligation to extend them to others. Especially was it shown that if one would have a Christian spirit he must be gentle and loving, and never by word or act show acorn or contempt for those seeking to become wiser and better. They were reminded that in the best colleges in the United States colored students were received, and that it was a duty and privilege, even at the cost of some self-denial, in all suitable ways to encourage and help the lowly."

This reception of colored students was certainly undertaken conscientiously, and it was followed by every token of Divine favor. The school grew and flourished as though by a succession of miracles. It moved from the school-house to its present oak-crowned campus. The catalog for 1867 shows 150 white and 151 colored students. At the coming of President E. H. Fairchild in 1868 the Institution had erected Howard Hall by help of the Freedmen's Bureau, and was worth about \$10,000.

Pres. Fairchild gave great attention to the mountains, sending Prof. Dodge and others to conduct institutes in remote counties. But he was also engrossed in the problems of reconstruction. His services to the State in helping through this transition and adjusting the colored people to their new condition were of the highest value. He was a courteous and affable gentleman, welcomed at the best homes in the State, and more than once called to preside at the meetings of the Association of Kentucky Colleges. During his long administration the colored students were in a majority with the exception

of spinach, lettuce, water cress, dandelion and carrots. They are splendid complexion beautifiers.

Don't starve a cold lest you be obliged to starve a fever.

Don't eat merely to save food. Overeating will give you a red nose and a sallow complexion.

**Stop Snoring.**

Open up the nose and head by using Paracamp. A positive cure for catarrh of the head and nose. Discharge from the ears can be cured quickly by using this wonderful medicine.

**NOW RUNNING**

By  
**EMERSON HOUGH**

"The Mississippi Bubble," by Emerson Hough, recalls from an exciting period of French history the young Scotchman John G. Fee, who, in finance, has been handed down by tradition as a swashbuckler who risked his fortune in the French treasury and thousands of private fortunes. Mr. Hough's aim is justice by telling the true story of the great enterprise which gave the novel its title. The career was as adventurous and full of romantic and startling incidents that the story is an exciting and well-sustained novel.—*The New Era Magazine*.

NOT ONE OF OUR READERS CAN AFFORD TO LOSE A LINE OF THIS REMARKABLE

**HISTORICAL NOVEL**

IN WHICH THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY PLAYS SO IMPORTANT A PART

The Publisher's price of this story in book form is \$1.25.

New subscribers will receive back numbers of *THE CITIZEN* containing opening chapters. Subscribe now. See our special offers pages 3 and 8.

**WANTED**

PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

LOOM AND FLAX WHEEL.—Mrs. H. W. Graham, Berea College, Berea, Ky., would like to communicate with anyone having a loom or good flax wheel for sale.

A

GOOD WEAVER understanding the weaving of coverlets will be given work at the Weaving House on Jackson Street. H. W. Graham, Berea College Fireside Industries, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

FARM AND TIMBER LAND.

130 Acres.

40 acres cultivated. Good young fruit bearing peach orchard, containing about 100 trees.

40 acres in light timber, good for firewood, etc. Limestone spring water sufficient for two or three families all the year. Small cottage and barn.

50 acres commercial timber, estimated to produce about 60 cords of tan-bark and 4,000 railroad ties, or 200,000 feet lumber.

All tracts joining so as to make one complete farm.

LOCATED on "Mt. Zion," 6 miles southeast of Panola Railroad Station, and 7 miles southwest of Irvine, Estill County, Ky.

For examination, call on P. C. Cox, on the farm.

For price and deed call on, or address

W. D. Smith,

Box 204.

Berea, Ky.

SEVEN ROOMS and Farm Lands.

M. K. Pasco, Berea.

DR. FENNER'S

**Kidney Backache Cure**

All Diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs.

Also heart disease, rheumatism, backache, gravel, dropsy, female troubles.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer

## The American Woman

By WILLIAM VON POLENZ,  
Distinguished German Novelist.

MORE than anything else the women make it evident that a new race is forming in the United States, different from all the peoples of the globe. Nobody will ever mistake an American woman for an English woman or a French woman or a German woman. She has developed decidedly typical traits in her outward appearance, in her walk, her carriage, her speech, her toilet. To-day no other woman on earth understands how to dress herself so becomingly. Sport, scrupulous cleanliness, and exercise in the open air have strengthened her body. All triumphant qualities of the sex are strongly developed in her. But, on the other hand, the unrest of life, the exertions of society or of study have left traces of nervousness and even of ennui on her features.

Femininity in its manifold versatility brings color and diversity into the monotony of American society life. The men, in the swallow-tails, whoseusterless black is never relieved by a uniform or some mark of rank, display their prosaic business character but too plainly. The normal American is a business man; he even treats politics from a business standpoint. Science is of interest to him only if some practical results may be achieved by its help. He is inclined to mistake his newspaper for literature. He cultivates art chiefly as a collector. All the finer shades are missing in the male world. American men are often excellent company; but, in the long run, they produce the same impression as the American newspaper. If you have read about a hundred of them you will find out that they all tell the same thing.

Here is the great future mission of the American woman: She must not stop at merely endowing herself and developing her own talents; she must also help to refine the man, she must lead him to the treasures of culture in science and art, which in their highest sense, have as yet not been unlocked for this nation. She must drag him out of his one-sidedness and teach him how to live a life full of value.

## The Boy Needs a Chance

By HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

There is no place for the boy. I think that most of us that have been boys and those of us that have watched the boy will have found and recognized that he is, all things considered, the most valuable thing on this earth. The boy is worth more than any other creature that treads the earth, yet, more than any other being in the world, I think there is less place for him.

Now, don't misunderstand me; he is less well come anywhere than others; there are less kind words for him than for anybody else. I am not saying that the lad measures up to the standard of the girl's life. I will grant you that we are raising a much better type of young women, than we are young men. But we are, none the less, interested in the young man, more the less interested in the boy. From morning till night it is "Stop it," and "Don't do this and don't that," and "Don't come in here with your muddy feet."

There is no place for him, and it is time to find a place for the boy. He never sees much of his father—the father is gone in the morning and the boy is in bed when his father comes home.

All he sees is other boys and some most excellent and competent women teachers, but you cannot rear a man without bringing the boy in contact with men, just as true as the world. That is what the family is for.

That children should be brought into the world and just left to the mother to rear is the darkest error. He must come in contact with both his father and his mother.

## A Better World

By PROF. J. H. CANFIELD,  
of Columbia University.

THE WORLD has never been so well-fed and well-housed with regard to general sanitation as to-day. The general movement, the grand total, the balance of things, is on the side of great advances throughout the whole world. On the physical side of man's welfare the world is growing better. There is more to eat, it is distributed better, cooked better, men are better housed, better clothed. There was a time when Saturday night or Sunday morning was the only cleaning-up time because of general inconveniences, but now the rural districts all have their bath tubs, and the introduction of the bath tub has been a great civilizing influence.

After the physical side comes the mental side. I believe that a well-balanced, keenly-appreciative intellect stands at the threshold of the use of all man's faculties. A man who has the moral nature well developed will naturally have his spiritual nature developed. The world is growing intellectually, and the whole average of life is being lifted higher and higher. We have never taken as high ideas of life as within even the last 15 years. There is no people that equal us for this, and that is no spread-eagle declaration.

## The "Smart" American Woman

By "RITA,"  
Well-Known London Writer.

THE "smart" American woman is she who has introduced in the social doing of England notions which are too idiotic for the nursery, but eagerly welcomed by the drawing-room, who set society to prancing and fooling over the ecstatic delights of the gymkhana contest, in which women are blindfolded and driven in ribbon harness by men over a lawn outlined with champagne bottles.

To the American smart woman society owes other exciting pranks. Her hen-fiections, her surprise parties, her bathing dress picnics, her floral teas and color suppers, her novelties in cotillion figures, have been eagerly seized upon and imitated.

She has an inventive brain and a mania for organization. She has shown us how charity can be made a playground for riotous display, how social functions can be turned into a wild orgie or an undignified romp. To fancy dress a charity, to flaunt a bazaar, to self-advertise a hospital, these are the things we have learned from our transatlantic smart neighbors, for with them advertisement is an absolute craze and the first law of their nature. Wisely and well have they engrafted it on to their smart sisterhood.

## AGRICULTURAL CHINTS.

### BUILDING A LIMEKILN.

The Kind Here Described Can Be Constructed Cheaply and Furnishes Its Own Draft.

Limekilns are built from 20 to 30 feet high on the side of a hill, as high as convenient to get up to, similar to a cave or root cellar, the top coming up level on the back to drive there and then fill it from that point, the front of the kiln to be built perpendicular the full height of limestone or any other stone about 18 or 24 inches thick. On the back or bank side 12 or 15 inches is sufficient thickness. The inside is lined with fire brick or red rock, or of such material as will not burn; the opening should be 8 to 10 feet in diameter and funnel shape, the throat of it not too



FRONT OF LIMEKILN

small so as to choke. The opening at the bottom on the face side is made the shape of an inverted V, running to the back of the opening. They build two of these side by side, only having a partition between them; then draw one while the other is burning, and that keeps the men employed all the time.

One single arch costs about \$155, or a double one \$300. There is wood laid in the throat sufficient to start the fire; then put in a layer of coal and then of limestone, continuing until it gets to the top of the opening. This is worked in this way when it is done for a general business, but if it is only for a farmer who owns his own stone and wants lime for his own use he can do it much cheaper and without building the kiln by laying upon the ground a floor of logs and timber, enough to make a good bed; then lay on the wood and stone the same as in the kiln and build it up as a hay stack but flatter at the top, as you get in more stone in that way, or it can be built long and not round as wished. This is the way for home use; 5,000 to 10,000 bushels can be burnt in a heap of this kind. People use coal (buckwheat) here for the purpose, but I suppose the same can be accomplished in using wood and will be cheaper if wood is handy. The cut shows the mode of building. The kiln built as I describe will furnish its own draft and regulate itself. It takes about two or three days and nights to burn it and needs little attention if burned in a heap. It is saving of the stone, or burns up more of the stone by covering the entire heap with clay or soil of some kind except the extreme top.

"It has been demonstrated both by experience and practice that the farmer who sells beef, pork and mutton that he has produced from the corn and grass raised and fed on the farm makes more money per acre of his land and per dollar of his capital than one who grows only wheat or corn or cotton and sells it.

"In the long run the farmer will make the most money who devotes his fields to the growing of forage crops to feed stock, making use of all the raw products at home, thereby saving not only much of the cost of transportation, but maintaining the fertility of the soil. By doing so, corn belt farmers will mainlain their pre-eminence in agricultural lines.

"Experience of the past few months has shown that the men who stuck to feeding and were not tempted by high prices to sell their corn have made the most money. Anything that will enhance the productive capacity of our soils for the production of forage conditions will help the farmer."

### HOW TO HANDLE SKUNKS.

Try Method Here Described and See How Easy It Is to Avoid Unpleasant Results.

Frequently skunks will take up their abode about the farm buildings where for various good reasons they are not welcome guests. It is often a puzzling question how to get rid of them without a very unpleasant experience. A writer in the Gleaner gives the following information relative to trapping them: Fasten the trap chain to the end of a ten-foot pole or board, heavy enough so they cannot drag it away. Then, instead of putting them in a nail keg (in which case you would have about 99 fathoms out of every 100 skunks, or shooting them, in which case, if you try it, you would think there were at least 200 fathoms out of every 100 trapped), approach the rear end of the pole or board cautiously, and fasten a rope to it five or six feet in length. Then start off slowly, dragging skunk and all after you. You can drag them any distance you see fit, and there will be no odor. Then you can dispatch them in any manner you wish. But, kill them as you will (unless you take hold of the pole and dip them in water deep enough to submerge them), there will be odor. The object of this method is to get the odor, if any, a safe distance from the house or barn yard. Try this, and see how easy and sure it is.

### Dry Soil for Poultry.

A sandy, dry soil is best for poultry, as such soils, if very porous, will be cleaned by the rains carrying down the filth into the soil, and because there is less mud and dampness in winter, says P. H. Jacobs. Nearly all of the large duck farms are on sandy soil, and as the use of such soil for the raising of poultry is profitable, there should be opportunity for those who have farms composed of light soil that cannot be made to pay otherwise to devote them to poultry, especially if near markets that can be conveniently reached.

### Starting Steers on Grain.

In starting steers on feed there are several methods in vogue. Some feeders give a heavy grain ration right from the start, using a pound of meal for every 100 pounds of live weight daily. Other men start the steers on a third of a pound to every 100, increasing gradually until two-thirds of a pound is reached. The latter plan usually gives the cheapest grains, and a half cent gained on every pound means a considerable profit for a big bunch of steers.—Midland Farmer.

### OPEN RANGE FOR HOGS.

Nowadays This is a Desideratum of Vital Importance to Pork Farmers Everywhere.

The value of corn for pork production was long since recognized; but changes in economic conditions have increased the price of corn during the past few years and made it necessary for the farmer to consider what grain crops he can grow or feed as a substitute for a portion of the corn so as to cheapen the cost of production and at the same time improve the quality of the pork, writes John R. Fain, of the Tennessee Experiment station. The cheapness of corn in the past has in one sense been a detriment to the progress of swine husbandry; it has encouraged a too general use of this cereal for the development of the choicer quality of hams and bacon or for the good of breeding animals. When corn was very cheap, it was a common practice to shut the hogs up in filthy pens and feed them an unlimited quantity without regard to cost. This made fat hogs of what is generally known as the "lard type." Close confinement and heavy feeding impaired the stamina and vigor of the animals and undoubtedly resulted in undermining the constitution of the brood sow, and this, with the unsanitary quarters, caused the destruction of large numbers of hogs by the dreaded cholera.

Hog breeders now realize that an open range with grass and forage crops is a desideratum of the greatest importance to them. Under such conditions a superior quality of pork is obtained with a better admixture of fat and lean. As can be easily understood from these facts and many others which might be adduced, conditions with regard to swine feeding have materially changed. Hence it becomes necessary to determine what grains may be substituted to advantage for a part of the corn formerly fed and to utilize fully such by-products of the farm as slops and straw-milk, which were frequently allowed to go to waste, and which are now known to have a high feeding value.

### LIVE STOCK FARMING.

Men Who Stick to Feeding and Did Not Sell Their Corn Made the Most Money.

Regarding the value of live stock farming, as compared with the growing and selling of grain, Prof. L. H. Pammel, of the Iowa agricultural college, says:

"It has been demonstrated both by experience and practice that the farmer who sells beef, pork and mutton that he has produced from the corn and grass raised and fed on the farm makes more money per acre of his land and per dollar of his capital than one who grows only wheat or corn or cotton and sells it.

"It is not necessary to entirely discontinue raising these crops, but if we are to produce a surplus to be sold in foreign markets, it is best to export that surplus in the most condensed and marketable form, as meat and animal products, rather than in the original crude and bulky state.

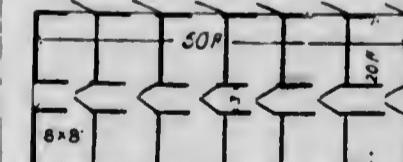
"In the long run the farmer will make the most money who devotes his fields to the growing of forage crops to feed stock, making use of all the raw products at home, thereby saving not only much of the cost of transportation, but maintaining the fertility of the soil. By doing so, corn belt farmers will mainlain their pre-eminence in agricultural lines.

"Experience of the past few months has shown that the men who stuck to feeding and were not tempted by high prices to sell their corn have made the most money. Anything that will enhance the productive capacity of our soils for the production of forage conditions will help the farmer."

### CONVENIENT HOG PEN.

An Arrangement Is Calculated to Make Proper Handling of Its Occupants Easy.

I have just finished a hog house 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a 5-foot alleyway down the center and six pens on each side. These are 8 feet square,



FLOOR SPACE OF PIGGYERY.

with door opening into the alley. The doors are 3 1/2 feet wide, so when open will close the alley and turn the hog in the pen where he is wanted. For sows and pigs I have small door at low side (mine is 4 feet) to let them out in a small lot for sunshine and exercise.—K. Howie, La Farm and Home.

### Good and Bad Composts.

Composts are necessary in the finer processes of gardening, but they should be made in a cleanly manner, and he kept free from contamination. There is nothing better than compounds of clean earth free from weed seeds and matured from grain or forage fed animals, mixed in varying proportions, and well worked together as decomposition progresses. It takes about two years to make a first-class article, but much may be accomplished in one season by frequent turnings. If you start such a compost do not degrade it with doubtful organic wastes, keep them separate, burn where possible or bury deeply. The ounce of prevention in this matter is worth whole tons of the disease "cures" our scientists have so far provided.—Rural New Yorker.

The man who is down a well realizes that there is always plenty of room at the top.

## Berea College

Founded  
1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Bachelorate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reel Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

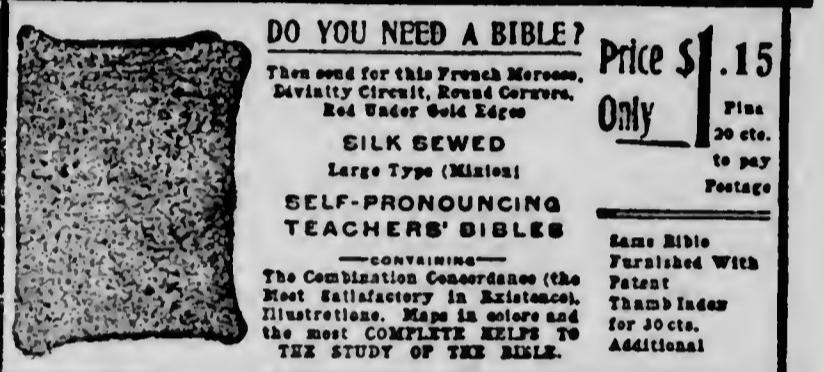
**WILL C. GAMBLE,** Berea, Madison County, Ky.

## The "International" Bible Series

LARGEST LINE OF SELF-PRONOUNCING BIBLES IN THE WORLD

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THIS

CLEAR PRINT—SCHOLARLY HELPS—SUPERIOR BINDINGS



led Letter Testament (With the Words Spoken by Christ Printed in Red, Morocco Binding Postpaid) Price only 85 cts.

ADDRESS THE CITIZEN  
BEREA KENTUCKY



### NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term.  
College, Acad. & Ap. Schools, Model  
Lat. Norm. Normal Schools A term.

Incidental

1 50 50 45 50 25

Household 25 25 25 25 25 25

Bks., paper, estimated

2 25 2 25 1 25 2 25

Total school

Expenses 9 00 8 00 6 00 4 00

For piano, stereopticon and other extra expenses

Special Expenses below

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term.

Board, room, fuel and lights \$24 for fall and spring (\$175 a week); \$22 for winter term (\$210 a week).

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day including the \$1 deposit

in Collegiate Department \$20.00, Academy and Latin Normal \$25, Applied Science, Normal and Grammar \$27, Model Schools \$25. In winter three dollars more for each.

## EDITOR'S COLUMN.

## Bargains.

The following bargains are for either old or new subscribers to THE CITIZEN. If your subscription is paid up you will be given credit for one year from its present expiration date, whatever it is.

## Bargain No. One.

The Citizen,	\$1.00
The American Farmer,	.50
The Toledo Blade,	1.00
Total regular price,	\$2.50
Our Bargain Price	\$1.25

## Bargain No. Two.

The Citizen,	\$1.00
The American Farmer,	.50
The Union Gospel News,	.50
"Driven Back to Eden,"	\$1.25
Total regular price,	\$3.25
Our Bargain Price	\$1.60

Address James M. Racer,  
Berea, Ky.

CUT OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY.

COUPON.  
I enclose \$... for Bargain No. . .

Name .....

Postoffice.....

State.....

Bring your watch, clock and jewelry repair work to

W. B. Robe & Co.  
(Shop over post-office)

Prices low. All work guaranteed. We have the best outfit in this end of Madison county.

## \$1.00 in Cash.

You need it every day. You also need Paracampif if you suffer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Feet or Sore Muscles. Paracampif opens the pores, induces sweating and by penetrating to the seat of the ailment draws out all Fever, Soreness and Inflammation. Try a bottle, today. Guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

## PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.

## Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1. all druggists



## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

## MADISON COUNTY.

## WALLACETON.

Feb. 4.—Mr. M. J. Gabbard, of Berea, was the guest of G. B. Gabbard and family Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Lizzie Weaver was the guest of Miss Katie Wylie Sunday night.—Samuel McCollum died at the home of his parents, near here, of consumption, Wednesday. Burial in Cartersville cemetery, Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geutry's little daughter, Dora, is very sick with throat trouble.

## DREYFUS.

Feb. 5.—Misses Sallie Lain, Bertie Holland and Sallie Young and W. P. Sandlin, Will Herd and Lawrence Powell, were the guests of Misses Merle and Annie Kimberlain Saturday night.—James Hudson and wife are preparing for housekeeping.—Died on last Friday, of consumption.

Mr. James Golden, near Speedwell. He had been sick for eight months. He leaves a wife and one child. His funeral was preached at the Speedwell church last Sunday.—Mrs. Poly A. Sandlin, formerly of this place, died at her home in Fayette county, January 26. She leaves a husband and ten children besides a host of friends to mourn her death. Mrs. Sandlin was a Christian lady and loved by all who knew her. She was the mother of Mrs. Catherine McCulum, McKee, Ky., Mrs. Ellen Powell, Dreyfus, Mrs. Clara Farmer, Madison, Ill., Mr. Marion Sandlin, Valley View, John Sandlin, Dreyfus, Dr. H. G. Sandlin, Richmond, Palistine Sandlin, Dreyfus, Mrs. Fannie Sparks, Dreyfus, Lewis Sandlin, Oneida, and Mrs. Martha Ogg, Dreyfus. The funeral services were conducted at her residence Thursday morning, at nine o'clock a. m., by Rev. Stackhouse, followed by burial in Richmond cemetery 1 p. m.—James Baker, of Jackson county, and Pallie Powell, of Estill county, were the guests of J. E. Powell and family Monday night.

## NOTE.

W. H. Porter is on a business trip to West Point, Hardin county.

J. E. Dalton sold his horse and buggy Monday to Mr. Tisdale, of Wallaceton.

Elmer Woolf, of Salem, Ky., was a visitor at the house of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Porter, the past week.

Pie Social at Parish House, Friday night from 6 to 8, under the auspices of the Boys' Club. Admission free.

Grover Fish and Robert Dunn left Tuesday for St. Louis, where they expect to find employment on the World's Fair grounds.

Work on the new chapel and on all other improvements connected with Berea College has ceased pending the outcome in the present crisis.

The Drs. Cornelius successfully used the method of intubation last week in saving the life of Mabel, the little child of John Will Johnson during a severe attack of membranous croup.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to J. E. Dalton for blacksmithing for 1902 and 1903 will confer a great favor by calling and settling at once.

Helen Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Lewis, died Tuesday at twelve o'clock at the age of twenty-two years. She had been sick two weeks. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community.

The fate from Berea to Bowling Green and return, on account of Y. M. C. A. State Convention, will be \$6.78. Rate applies via Livingston. Tickets on sale February 18, 19 and 20. Good returning until February 22.

A posse of twenty-five men have been hunting this week in this county for the murderers of Station Agent Wm. B. Rucker, at Danville. Mr. Rucker was formerly a resident of Paint Lick, and was well known in this county.

The two weeks' series of Union Gospel meetings closed Sunday night with a meeting pronounced by many of the best of the series. The evangelist, Rev. J. O. Buswell left on the early train, Monday for his home in Waukesha, Wis.

Dr. G. A. Burgess, formerly pastor of the Union church here but now of Foster, R. I., is engaged to supply his old church in Toledo, Ohio, for ten weeks, while the pastor Rev. J.

Bourner Allen goes to the World's Sunday school Association at Jernsalem.

Mr. C. F. Higgins, of the Kentucky Carriage Works, Richmond, was in town Saturday setting up a drummer wagon for Mason Dunn, the new liveryman in charge of the stable formerly owned by Bogie & Johnson. Mr. Dunn also purchased five other fine rigs from Mr. Higgins.

During the severe storm Sunday morning Ladies Hall was stripped of a good portion of its tin-roofing by the wind, allowing the rain to beat in for a time. The damage was all repaired before noon, however. A number of trees were also blown down. The storm seems to have been general, the adjoining counties to the west having suffered severely.

A letter from Miss Halle Embree, dated Dec. 15, states that she arrived safely at her destination in La Plata, Argentine Republic, S. A., on Nov. 24. She and her companion, Miss Harrison, of Brookton, Mass., who is to be her assistant in missionary work, are now studying the Spanish language under a competent teacher preparatory to entering upon their active duties as missionaries.

Nannie Boggs, aged seven years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boggs, died Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the effect of burns sustained Tuesday night, at about 7 o'clock. Nannie with her little brother Reed, had been left upstairs for a few moments, and according to little Reed's story they put some paper in the stove, which fell out while burning. In attempting to put it back his sister's clothing caught fire. The parents, hearing a noise, hastened upstairs and met the child enveloped in flames, which she doubtless inhaled. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were badly burned in their efforts to save their child. The family are stricken with grief and have the sympathy of many friends.

## About 50 Men Speak for Madison County.

The much heralded "mass-meeting" of citizens favoring the bill against Berea was attended by some fifty persons, and a few spectators, and passed resolutions rather less fierce than the petition published in the Courier-Journal.

The Remonstrance of Berea Citizens has been almost universally signed. Some citizens who are away have sent in their signatures by mail. Any who have not had the opportunity to sign may find a paper at Preston's store or the Treasurer's office.

## The Press of the Country for Berea.

The comments of the great newspapers of the United States upon the attack on Berea College is very gratifying, not only in its stand for Academic freedom, and the rights of the case, but also in its complimentary notices of Berea's great work. Not only independent papers like the Evening Post and the Springfield Republican take this stand, but also a very considerable number of Democratic papers, headed by the Brooklyn Eagle.

## WOOD FOR BEREA COLLEGE.

Contracts for the supply of wood for Berea College for the coming year are now being assigned by the Treasurer. \$1.75 per cord will be paid for sound body wood delivered at the College buildings. Persons wishing to furnish wood should see the Treasurer and secure a contract before it is all assigned.

SAW MILL  
For Sale

Russell manufacture, heavy double saw rig with 18-horse compound traction engine. Out five years; everything in running order. Also a good team and road wagon—a bargain if sold by March 1st.

For further information, call on or address

P. S. Dearborn,  
BEREA, KY.

Another Case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Grisby, Va., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THIS MEANS **S**s to you

If you are not trading at the up-to-date store of

**BICKNELL & EARLY,**

You are making a big mistake. Come in and we will prove it to you.

**20 lbs. gran. sugar \$1**

Well-selected stock of

**J. J. Brannaman**  
Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions,  
Men's and Women's Shoes and Rubbers.  
Prices right. Agent for Naven Laundry.

**IT PAYS TO TRADE AT WELCH'S**

Wisdom means good judgment. Good judgment means success when you apply your wisdom to business problems; that is why it pays to trade where goods are bought right and sold right, and you always get a square deal.

Granulated Sugar,	4 1/4 c
Obelisk Flour	60c
Elephant Corn	10c
3 lb. Tomatoes 2 for	15c
3 bars of Lenox or Clairette soap	10c
4 lbs. Package Gold dust	15c
Nice Fresh Crackers per lb	5c
Potatoes, per bu.,	1.00
One gallon bucket syrup,	25c

Stock all the way through in proportion this is why it looks like everybody trades at

**WELCH'S.**

This space has been purchased by  
The Students Job Print-  
Printers of The Citizen.

**Why Pay High Prices?**

**Arbuckles' Coffee, per lb. 12 1/2 c**  
**Granulated Sugar, " 4 1/4 c**

**PRICES THAT WILL OPEN YOUR EYES ON**

**Clothing Shoes, Hats and Caps,  
Gloves, Ladies' Capes and Jack-  
ets, Dry Goods, etc.**

**Get our prices before you buy.**

**R. R. COYLE,**

Berea, Kentucky

Main Street,